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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. of Nebraska, las County. ompany being daly aworn, says that the umber of full and complete copies of the orning. Evening and Sunday Bee printed month of July, 1896, was as follows: .637,793 Less deductions for unsold and returned

Net total sales..... Net daily average... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this let day of August, 1898, (Seal.) Notary Public. Parties going out of the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to their

12,523

In the interval, no suffering seems to be inflicted by the present jail and police court quarters.

address by leaving an order at the bus-

iness office of The Bee. Telephone 238.

The "greedy owners of silver mines" is a great deal better catch word than which Bryan and his organ so like to talk.

Delegates to the Young People's Christian union convention should make themselves perfectly at home during their stay in Omaha. They should not be bashful in making their wants known.

Mr. Bryan's organ asks how the United States would look tied up with Mexico, whose credit has been ruined by free silver coinage. We repeat the question. Perhaps the Bryan organ can answer itself.

If the treatment of Senator Gorman by the Bryan managers is to be taken as a warning, Senator Hill will think twice before he yields to the entreaties for their candidate

Another week and the public ought to be relieved of the suspense it has been enduring in anticipation of those from the nominees of the two principal party conventions.

Nothing must be permitted to supplant the exposition as the prime pro ject before our business men and property owners. The exposition is a go But with every shoulder to the wheel it would go considerably faster.

A national ticket with one head and two tails is a novelty, but when the head wags with one tail and refuses to respond to the other with even a nod of recognition, the specimen de serves a place among the rare curios ities of the century.

Senator Stewart is afraid his silence might be taken to be golden and that is why he contsantly talks to keep himself before the public. Stewart is one of the men who constantly talk for silver and make their debtors stipulate for payment in gold.

"When 'silver grubs' undertake to compel the United States to grant free coinage on the ratio of 1 to 16 they pervert the principle of bimetallism to their own selfish ends." This is gospel truth. We have the authority of Bryan's own paper, the Omaha World-Herald, for it.

Inviting Weaver, the late populist candidate for the presidency, to accept their party platform, like being coma place on the democratic executive committee will hardly serve to encourage democrats who are unswervingly opposed to populism to embrace the democratic presidential nominee because of the party name he has usurped.

Spain, it is said, will file claims against the United States for indemnity for the losses inflicted by filibustering expeditions fitted out for Cuba in this country. If the United States is going to have to pay for Cuba's fighting it might perhaps as well advance the money to the revolutionists and let them buy their independence of Spain

States will consist chiefly of a brief stop at New York and a hurried transit across the continent by way of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. The only reason the United States is to be slighted in favor of Canada is that Canada authorities have pressed their invitation, while no American city has extended any invitation at all.

August is almost gone and no reports have been received indicating that early estimates of the corn crop in Nethe state. But there is not so bright a prospect of a material advance in the the farmer may realize 40 cents a bushel the currency with which labor is paid ever this may be, everybody knows working classes. there is immense profit in fat stock will be fed on Nebraska farms.

COCKBAN'S SPEECH.

The speech of Hon. W. Bourke Cockran at Madison Square garden was adcan people. It is an appeal to those who hold the sacred right of suffrage to oppose a cause which involves public and private dishonesty. It is an exhortation to democrats especially to renounce a platform and candidates who represent everything that is hostile to democratic principles, as well as to republican institutions and sound government. It is an earnest declaration by and dangerous doctrines enunciated at Chicago, the triumph of which would be a menace to social order and destructive of established rights. It is this government into the hands of men put no value upon integrity and fair dealing.

one for the protection of labor against to it from debasing the currency. Mr. this. Cockran recognizes the fact that industry is the basis of prosperity and that the absolutely infallible test of prosperity is the rate of wages paid to labor. "Where the rate of wages is high there must be prosperity," he says; "where the rate of wages is low there must be distress." The advocates of free silver offer nothing to show how their policy would increase the wages of labor. They cannot do so. Their scheme involves the opposite result by depreciating the purchasing power of the currency, so that the dollar with which labor is paid would buy only 60 per cent or less of what it will now buy. What Mr. Bryan and his support-

ers propose is to cheapen the dollar

and this means, in effect, to reduce

wages. Is not Mr. Cockran justified

in characterizing this as a conspiracy

against the wage-earners of the country! Mr. Cockran very clearly exposed some of the sophistries and fallacies the "idle holders of idle capital" about of Mr. Bryan's notification address and it is to be regretted that he did not go farther in this direction, for the material is abundant. The chief purpose of his speech, however, was to show how fatal to the interests of labor-of the great wage-earning class-would be the success of the free silver, currencydebasing policy, and in this he was most successful. No intelligent workingman, we confidently believe, can read this speech without being persuaded that his interests and welfare could not be promoted by the success of the policy championed by Mr. Bryan. That policy offers no promise of more employment or better wages. It would open the mints of the country to the silver of the world, but not the mills to American labor. It would bring the of pure and undefiled democracy panic and disaster, not industrial acof the Bryan men to say something tivity and prosperity. It would increase the army of the unemployed instead of creating work for the idle. It would intensify the bitter experience of the last three years of financial distrust an ingrate in 1897 if he were placed and business depression. It would in position to ladle out the federal promised formal letters of acceptance check national development and start the country on a course of retrogression, It would be an almost irreparable blow

> to American credit and American honor. WATSON ON SEWALL.

The populist candidate for vice presi dent does not propose to be suppressed, nor will he voluntarily "hide his light under a bushel." Mr. Watson's latest 'statement" has reference to Candidate Sewall, but contains a slap at Mr. Bryan that is calculated to make some of the populist supporters of the Chicago nominee wince. The doughty Georgian says that Bryan dare not say anything against McKinley for the reason that Sewall is a protectionist, while the former is also debarred from assafling national banks and railroad monopoly because his running mate on the popocratic ticket is both a banker and a railroad director. All that Mr. Watson alleges of Mr. Sewall is entirely true, but whether or not the facts have influenced Mr. Bryan it is impossible to say. He certainly has omitted reference to those things which Mr. Watson thinks should be discussed in the campaign and it is possible that the populist candidate has correctly stated the motive for doing so. But however this may be, the interesting question is as to how the true populists, those who unqualifiedly accept the doctrines of mitted to the support of a protectionist, national banker and railroad director who is several times a millionaire. The Sewall-Watson dilemma still has possibilities of trouble for Mr. Bryan and evidently Mr. Watson is not going to do anything to lessen them.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

When Mr. Bryan was making one of his short talks at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., he was interrupted with the question: "How are you for the workingmen?" It was a pertinent and proper inquiry, but Mr. Bryan did not answer it. He evaded the question. His response was: You take what I have said and what I have done and let the working people Li Hung Chang's visit to the United decide." Here was lost an excellent opportunity for the popocratic candidate to have said something that might have been favorable to his cause among workingmen. Why did he not improve it? Obviously because Mr. Bryan had nothing to say that could have been satisfactory to his questioner. His quick wit told him that he might find it embarrassing to attempt to show that free silver would help the wage earner while reducing nearly one-half the purchasing power of his money. Had he undertaken to discuss the matter thus braska must undergo revision. It will suggested he probably would have had be the heaviest yield in the history of other disagreeable questions propounded to him. He might have been asked, for example, how free silver would revive price. Farmers must feed their corn the industries of the country, promote to stock in order to make best profits, new enterprises and create a better It is said that when hogs sell for \$3.50 market for labor. Also how debasing for the corn he feeds the porkers. How- would improve the condition of the

Therefore Mr. Bryan dodged the and the chances are that this winter question and referred to his record. an unusually large amount of stock | Well, what of that? Has he ever done

anything for the American wage

oarner? Has he at any time in his in the interest of American labor? Mr. dressed to the conscience of the Ameri- Bryan is opposed to the policy of protection to our industries. He was a member of the ways and means committee which framed the Wilson bill, under the operation of which American industries and labor have been subjected to an almost ruinous foreign competition. He has seen the bitter fruits of that policy, but he is as strongly in favor of it now as when he spoke and voted for it congress. He a lifelong democrat against the false knows that this measure helped Brit ish manufacturers and British labor to the great detriment of our own people, yet he still believes it wise and un doubtedly would extend it if given the a patriotic protest against delivering power. Nowhere in the record of Mr. Bryan is there anything which shows who are actuated by class hatred and him to have ever been the friend of sectional prejudice and who seem to the working classes and he is today a more dangerous enemy of those classes than at any other time in his life. It is also a plea and a very strong There is reason to believe that the men of labor everywhere throughout the the injury that would inevitably result | country are beginning to understand

CAN BRYAN BE TRUSTED?

Less than ten months ago, when William J. Bryan was the responsible editor of the Omaha World-Herald, the leading democratic club of Nebraska made a public declaration repudiating Mr. Bryan and his paper as repre sentatives of democracy by the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, A publication known as the Omaha World-Herald assumes to speak for the democratic party of Douglas county, and for many years past has received some recognition and patronage therefrom; and Whereas, Said publication has proved itself recreant to every trust reposed and an ingrate to every favor shown, and has wan

tonly and stupidly belrayed the party and its nominces; therefore be it Resolved, By the Jacksonian club of Ne braska, that this sheet does not represent the democratic party of this county and has forfeited all claims to its confidence; that democrats should beware of its libels and falsehoods, and should know to a certainty that it belongs to the tribe and speaks the anguage of the dervishes and defaulters.

It is not for republicans and least of all for this paper to impugn the mo tives of the Jacksonians or to arraign them for a change of front since the editor they so seathingly condemned has been made the presidential candidate of the democracy. Suffice it to say that this is part of the official rec ord of the club's proceedings that has never been expunged. There are, however, democrats in Omaha, Nebraska who will not be able to reconcile themselves to the idea that the man who has been stigmatized by representative democrats as "recreant to every trust reposed and an ingrate to every favor shown" has suddenly become the apostraditions. If he was an ingrate in 1895 for all the numerous favors that had been showered upon him, what assurance is there that he will not be patronage?

The railroads have put a flat rate of \$5 to and from the state fair and available at any station in Nebraska. This, in connection with reduced rates east of the river, will swell the crowds materially. It is now possible for every prospective visitor to the fair to compute the cost of his trip, for the Commercial club has arranged to feed people and to secure lodgings at reasonable rates. The club does not expect to make a cent by this means, nor does it propose to compete with the hotels. The idea simply is to provide for the overflow and to see that everybody is properly cared for and entertained. State fair visitors this year may rest assured of fair treatment by everybody in Omaha. for it is conceded that no man will want to spend more than is necessary to see the show.

The High school cadets are without a military instructor and a request will be made of General Coppinger to aid in the effort to have a regular army officer detailed for the service of train ing the boys of Omaha in the art of war. It will indeed be fortunate if an officer can be found who will inspire the boys with that degree of enthusiasm in the military drills which rewarded the untiring efforts of Lieutenant Penn. Perhaps General Coppinger can put his finger upon just such a man.

The Board of Education is reckless enough in rescinding the small measures of retrenchment it promised last spring. But where is the board to get the money to meet its obligations? School warrants are still outstanding drawing interest for lack of money to the credit of the funds upon which they are drawn. Does the school board pro pose to go still deeper into the mire of floating debt? Are not the interests of the taxpayers to be consulted once in a while?

The Chicago Chronicle is sound on the currency question, but when it tries to read Nebraska election returns it wears unmatched spectacles. It is try ing to tell its readers that there were 71,000 democrats in this state in 1890 and that there were 97,000 populists in this state in 1894. Such statements may afford fanciful reading for Chicago people, but they are extremely ludicrous to people who are familiar. with the facts.

In local amateur sporting events, the pending Interstate Tennis tournament will rank among the very first of this season. The tournament has already proved a success, and its regular recurrence as one of the features of Omaha summer sports is assured. Not only do the visitors who have responded to invitations to participate deserve acknowledgments, but the local managers will come in also for credit.

The Price of Wheat.

Chicago Tribune. Still another reason, misguided brethren. why the farmer's wheat is not worth as much as it used to be is found hidden in the fact that in 1872 India exported only 637,000 cwt. of wheat, in 1886 she exported States.

earner? Has he at any time in his HOW THE UNITED STATES WOULD LOOK TIED TO MEXICO

AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

(Bryan's Personal Organ, Omaha World-Herald, August 8, 1893.)

A dispatch from the City of Mexico says: "There is a project on foot here to unite all Latin-American nations in a monetary league to resist the depreciation of silver. It is asserted that while silver has declined in obedience to natural laws, yet the fall is out of all proportion to what it should be, and debtor nations should unite in order to defend their interests against conspiracy. Public opinion here would favor entering into a monetary league with the United States, transferring the trade of Latin America largely to Americans, only asking on the part of the United States a freer entrance of

Just who discovered that the fall of silver was "out of proportion to what It should be," or by what means he discovered it, or how he came to admit that there should be any fall at all, is not told. FOR A SILVERITE TO ADMIT THAT SILVER COULD DEPRECIATE IF EVERY NATION ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH DEMONETIZED IT IS RANK HERESY. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WOULD LOOK WELL TIED UP in an alliance for the rehabilitation of silver WITH MEXICO, WHOSE CREDIT HAS BEEN RUINED BY THE FREE COINAGE OF THAT METAL.

21,000,000 cwt. and in 1891 she exported

Purely Physical Qualification Thus for the first time in the history of this country a candidate for the presidency has been nominated upon a purely physical If Mr. Bryan had been speechless because of tonsilitis or a cold or sore throat and his vocal and elocutionary powers had thus been, impossible of exhibition his nomination to the presidency by that tumultuous body of vagarists which had paroxysms of hysterics at Chicago last

The Humbug-The Truth.

month would never have occurred

Mr. Bryan said in his acceptance speech: "For a people like ours, blessed with natural resources of surpassing riches, to proclaim themselves impotent to frame a financial system suited to their own needs s humiliating beyond the power of words to

We framed our present financial system for ourselves. If we continue to maintain it, we shall continue to be makers of our own If we go to the silver basis, we shall have

to look daily at the financial clock of London to find out the purchasing and debt-paying power of every dollar in our currency.

The True Definition.

Prof. J. W. Burgess, one of the most prominent instructors of Columbia uni-versity, joins those who insist that there is too much loose phraseology in defining the issue of the campaign. He says the "free" in connection with "silver" and "silver oinage" is misleading, and is calculated to hypnotize many persons. The plain queson at issue as he defines it is: "The unlimited coinage of 53 cents worth of silver into a dollar on private account." This defines the issue presented by the Chicago platform and its candidate with clearness and in other parts of the United States and precision. By adhering to this definibe saved from many a false impression.

> What a Frost Will Do. New York World.

Things done in a hurry or under impulse re not apt to be well done. Enthusiasm is ilways beautiful and it sometimes supple nents cold reason in a very useful way. But in choosing a president the most nec and the repository of all its sacred essary quality after patriotism is common traditions. If he was an increase in sense. The most essential thing to a wise lecision is the sober second thought. The inflammatory heat of July, the torrid and humid waves of August, even the golden splendors of September, are not conducive to calm thinking and sane decision. It is the October crisplness and frost that clarify both the air and the mind. By November 3 the American people will have had ample time to decide whether they wish to change their monetary system to conform to that of Mexico, Japan and China.

THE MILLS, NOT THE MINTS.

Workingmen. The popocrats dwell much upon the hard

times as an excuse for asking the country to make an experiment. They say to the voter: "You're hard up, anyhow, and you might as well risk this. You can't be much worse off if it does go wrong." This is the kind of an experiment they ask him to make:

"We demand the free and unlimited coin. age of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, The republicans also see the distress that come to the people, and their idea of the remedy, as expressed by Major McKin-"It is a good deal better to open up the

mills of the United States to the labor of Americans than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world. s for American workmen to whether they want 53-cent dollars for the work that they do now, or 100-cent dollars for the work they might do if our mills started up again.

MAKE IT ALL POPOCRATIC. Why Think of Democracy When Dem-

ernts Are Not in It? New York Sun (dem.) It is said to be part of the popocrat pro gram to erase from the list of members of the national committee the names of those who do not show any inclination to exert themselves in behalf of Mr. Bryan. In place of the men removed stanch populists will be appointed.

This should be done. The national committee of the popocrats should be as free of

emocratic admixture as the Chicago plat-It is true that authority to effect the change is wanting. The representatives of the states on the committee are not responsible save to those whom they represent. But what of that? It is as simple to steal

the national committee as it was to steal the Michigan and Nebraska delegations at What have the precedents or traditions of democracy to do with the popocrats? They threw them away, and democratic principles with them, at Chicago. It is easier for them to go on than to stop. Give the re-

pudiation party a repudiation committee. IF TRUE THEN, WHY NOT NOW?

Remarks of Candidate Bryan Three Years Ago.

Chicago Timer-Herald. Speaking in the house August 16, 1893, W. J. Bryan said: "We established a bimetallic standard in 1792, but silver, being overvalued by our ratio of 15 to 1, stayed with us and gold went abroad where mint ratios were more favorable."

If that was true then, what has occurred in the history of the world since to justify in in saying, as he did at Madison "It will be easier to obtain the Mr. Bryan in gold to meet a gold contract when most of the people can use silver, than it is now when everyone a trying to secure gold."

when everyone is trying to secure gold.

In fact, "everyone is not trying to secure gold," and the people are using silver freely, every dollar of it being worth 100 cents on the existing gold standard.

Mr. Bryan does not pretend that the real ratio of gold and silver today is not 32 to 1. He admits that the ratio of 16 to 1 is, therefore, an overvaluation of silver. Is it not as inevitable by the free colnage of silver now at an overvaluation as compared with gold that all the gold will go abroad as he says t went on account of the overvaluation of Can the country afford to lose \$500,000,000

Before he delivered his Madison Square speech Mr. Bryan should have looked up the speeches he made before he became a presidential candidate. Currency laws are immutable. They will not alter to suit the exigencies of an office-seeker, even when the office sought is the presidency of the United PUNCTURING BRYAN'S BUBBLE.

Globe-Democrat (rep.): "If," says Bryan "the cost of producing gold should be re-duced 90 per cent, without any increase in the output, the purchasing power of an ounce of gold would not fall." Of course it wouldn't; and that is the main reason why the gold standard is preferable to the silver

New York Tribune (rep.): Mr. Bryan says railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices. In 1872 it cost 33.5 cents to take a bushel of wheat from Chicago to the seaboard by rail, and in 1895 it cost 12.17 cents. Even Mr. Bryan will not assert that average prices are less than half and only a little more than a third of what they were in 1872. How a mere fact will over throw a whirlwind of eloquence!

New York Sun (dem.): Bryan gave this as his definition of the 16 to 1 scheme, in a speech at Pittsburg on Monday evening. "Sixteen to one means this, that if you owe a debt you can go out into the market and buy silver and have it coined, and use that silver to pay your debts." That is, if a man owes you \$10 for wages, he "can go out into the market and buy silver" for about \$5.30. have it coined into \$10, and force you to take these 53-cent dollars in payment of his debt to you.

Chicago Times-Herald (rep.): "We cannot enforce respect for our foreign policy as long as we confess ourselves unable to frame our own financial policy," said Mr. Bryan at Madison Square. It was announced in the House of Commons just before prorogation that Great Britain has accepted our foreign olicy. We appear to be able to enforce hat without difficulty in every part of the world. Without difficulty also, after November next, we shall maintain the financial policy we have ourselves framed.

New York Times (dem.): Mr. Bryan pro fesses respect for the venerable law of supply and demand. Yet he insists that free coinage will raise the price of silver bullion to \$1.29 an ounce in gold. If that were true ome very strange things would happen in international finance. But it is no more true than Mr. Bryan's other assertion that the restoration of bimetallism "will restore the parity between money and property,' doubtless the most idiotic statement ever made by a candidate for the presidency. Indianapolis Journal (rep.): Mr. Bryan ex-

posed his ignorance when he declared in his speech that the depositors of savings banks were now compelled to withdraw their savings to keep them from starvation under the gold standard. In 1875, a few years before specie resumption, the number of depositors was 2,359,864 and the aggregate of deposits was \$924,037,304. At the close of 1895 the number of depositors was 4,875, 519 and the aggregate of deposits was \$1,810,-597,023. In spite of the hard times the past few years, the depositors are more than twice as many as in 1875, and the deposits nearly twice as large. If there shall be any withdrawing of deposits in the next few months it will be due to the radical tariff policy which Mr. Bryan supported and the paralysis in industry caused by the silver

Philadelphia Record (dem). In hi son Square speech Mr. Bryan said: 'A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money because money is rising; it also discourage enterprise and paralyzes industry,' Bryan makes an assumption that is contrary to all experience. standard is threatened people take to hoard ing and hiding their money, and when confidence returns the hoarded treasure again flows into the channels of trade What silver agitation, and the crippled condition of industry has arisen from the same cause. Business enterprise, manufacturing industry and commerce flourish only under norma onditions, the first of which is confide in the security and stability of the standard of money. The populists threaten this security and stability and then assert that the want of confidence is due to the hoardof money, thus substituting the effect for the cause.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

King Menelik is worth over \$7,000,000 told and fewels. The state convention of Iowa gold standard democrats will be held in Des Moines August 26.

Chicago Times-Herald: want the wages of the mills; the mints can give them nothing. Mr J Allison Bowen who was recently appointed by President Cleveland consular clerk to the Paris consulate, has received

a ribbon of the academy. The late Sir John Millais started out to "spiritualize art," but when his work be-came a fashionable fad he ended by living in the finest possible house and eating the best possible dinners.

Governor Richards of Wyoming has re ceived numerous applications from eastern people asking for a permit to hunt game in Wyoming. In each case the governor to the applicants a copy of the game laws. Francis Ruggles of Bronson, Mich., is bibliophile and an eccentric genius who coins

remarkable words. A few of his recent additions to heteronomous "Societarian, queerios, hiatrisical, getable, biblicoddio, biblicdesiderta. For some time Mr. Gladstone has been oing through the dozens of huge boxes in which he has preserved his correspondence

for years. A great many letters have been weeded out, but there still remain 60,000 missives, which are tied up in bundles and carefully docketed. Anne Brown Adams, the eldest of John Brown's three daughters, is having a pain ful experience with poverty in California. After her house burned down some little

time ago she was forced to seek shelter in

a blacksmith shop. Sh and an invalid husband. She has six children One has not far to look for humorous freaks in this campaign. Governor Stone, n his address to Candidate Bryan, of the "slimy and poisonous coils" tocracy, which has laid "its foul, corroding hand on the democratic party. imagine a serpent with a "foul, corroding

A meeting of newspaper men was held in St. Louis last week to arrange for the collec-tion of a fund for a monumental tribute to the memory of Eugene Field. It was agreed that the contributions of newspaper men should not exceed \$5 each, while the entire fund should not be less than \$1,000. Publi-acknowledgment is to be made of each con

Fritz Giese, who died in Boston last week was at one time ranked among the most brilliant 'cellists in this country, but owing to his unfortunate drinking habits he was seldom heard at his best during the last few years. He was born in Holland in 1859, and came to America in 1879. In 1883 he oined the Boston Symphony orchestra as first 'cellist, and played with it until 1889.

Wadel Bishara, who commands the der rishes at Dongola, with whom the Englis expect soon to have a great battle, is young man, being only 32 years of age and in appearance is tall and thin. His conciliatory manner, his fairly just dealing and his attention to religious duties have generally popular among the ribesmen. Though he can read, Baggara tribesmen. he is unable to write.

Colonel Charles Sawtelle Appointed to Succeed General Batchelder, WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The president has appointed Colonel Charles G. Sawtelle to be quartermaster general of the army, vice General Batchelder, retired. Colonel Sawtelle is now stationed at Governor's

island, New York. Colonel Sawtelle was appointed to the miltary academy from Maine and graduated in 1854. On September 12, 1894, he received his appointment as colonel. He received the brevet rank of major, lieutenant colonel and brigadier general March 3, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He participated in the Sioux expedition of 1855; in the Utah expedition and in the march to California several years later and was quartermaster of the Colorado river ex-pedition in 1859. During the war Colonel sawtelle was actively engaged in service in the quartermaster's department in the east-ern and western parts of the country. Most of the time since the war he served as quartermaster in various departments up to September 1, 1894, when he was assigned to dury at Governor's Island, as chief quarterduty at Governor's Island, as chief quarter-master of the department of the east.

president has appointed Lieu-Devoe of to be tenant Carroll the infantry captain and assistant quartermaster. Lieutenant Devoe is now stationed at the Wisconsin university at Madison.

While it was anticipated, the announcement of the promotion of Colonel Sawtelle was received with considerable satisfaction at the headquarters of the Department of the Platte. Colonel, now General, Sawtelle is known by all of the older officers and is regarded as one of the most genial genlemen in the army.
The appointment of Colonel Sawtelle pro-

notes Lieutenant Colonel Hughes to colonel Major John V. Furey to a lieutenant colonel and Captain Booth to a major.

In the contest for the position of quarter-master general Colonel Luddington, a prother of Dr. Luddington of the Department of the Platte, and Colonel Weeks were appli-cants. Colonel Luddington, however, re-fused to allow his name to be considered if it would injure the chances of Colonel Sawtelle. Colonel Euddington is now in line for promotion upon the retirement of Sawtelle, which will occur May 10, 1898. He is the senior officer and his chances are considered excellent. When the vacancy occurs he cannot have any opposition from Colonel Weeks, as that officer goes upon the retired list February 3, 1898 Postal Reform at Cape Colony.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 .- The government f the Cape of Good Hope, one of the recent acquisitions of the Universal Postal union, s taking prompt steps to organize a well equipped postal system in its domains. Its postmaster general asked for the co-operato the farmers of \$1,462,551,473. tion of this government with a view to the better protection of regular mail matter posted for delivery there, and for mail pass-ing through the colony in transit. It is seeking information about the equipment of the postal system of the United States and has just submitted a request for a full set of registered packages and registered tag envelopes, registered pouches, in registered sacks, brass lock pouches, and international tell-tale locks.

News Bulletins from Nicaragua. WASHINGTON, Aug 19 .- Consul G'Mara t Bluefields, Nicaragua, has transmitted to he State department a number of clippings rom the Bluefields Recorder, a paper which eems to be keeping up with the Nicaragua. One report says that arrange ments have been made ments have been made to cut through Pearl lagoon canal, greatly benefiting Bluefields; another announces the arrival of a new steamer plying between Bluefields and Cape Garcia Adios. Her owners are to receive 61,775 acres of land on the Atlantic coast as a subsidy. Another report states that the Hamburg-American packet would touch at that point if the Bluefields harbor

Pushing Business in Ireland. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 .- Consul Taney

at Belfast has sent to the State department a report showing how Canadian furniture manufacturers are pushing their business in Ireland. He says that while in Belfast a week ago the general agent of one firm secured orders to the amount of \$5,000, and in Dublin to the amount of \$10.

One cent, rising from 2,732,595 to 4,712,62

The total amount of their wages more tha oloo. He gives in detail the methods employed by the firm and says that other firms are urging their sales. Mr. Taney's opinion is that if American furniture dealers decide The total amount of their wages more that doubled. In 1880 the wage-carners in or manufacturing industries received \$947.953 is that if American furniture dealers decide The total amount of their wages more that doubled. In 1880 the wage-carners in or manufacturing industries received \$947.953 is that if American furniture dealers decide to retain an export trade to Ireland they will have to adopt similar methods.

Pearce Atkinson Not Killed in Cuba. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.-A cable message was received at the State department today rom Consul General Lee at Havana denying he report that Pearce Atkinson of Chicago had been killed in Cuba. He says that Atst inst., several weeks after his death had een reported in the United States; and that ne was alive and well at last accounts.

Condition of the Treasury. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 .- Today's state ment of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$246,894,077; gold

reserve, \$104,683,448. FRAUDS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

an Francisco's Customs House a Nes of Corruption. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.-During the ast six months H. H. Moore, special agent of the Treasury department, has been en-

gaged in a systematic investigation of the management of the custom house. That he has unearthed extensive frauds upon the governnent is evidenced by the fact that three or nore employer have been dismissed the service, while others have been indicted and are awaiting trial for violations of fed eral laws. The latest testimony secured by the spe-

ial agent drags into the scandal Colle ohn H. Wise and his son, Harry Wise the first named being accused of knowing that ex-Chinese Interpreter Dick Williams was making money by the illegal landing of Chinese, while the latter is accused of having accepted valuable presents from Wil-Hams, and with attempting to aid him in an attempt to intimidate witnesses. It is this new phase of the scandal that is expected to bring to a head the warfare tween Moore and Wise and to result removal of one or the other of the two officials

New Cattle Disease in Illinois. ST. LOUIS, Aug 19 .- A special from O tawa, Ill., says: Farmers in Brookfield township just south of Marseilles are greatly exercised over a new disease which has broken out there. The disease has spread in three herds to over 300 head, and many of the animals are hopelessly blind and others rapidly losing their sight. Mr. Dennis, an Ottawa veterinarian who was called to see them, can find nothing in the author ities relating to the disease, which in eac which in each case affects the pupil of the eye. It may be necessary to have all the affected cattle killed to prevent the spread of the peculiar malady.

Topeka Has a Curfew Law. TOPEKA, Aug. 19 .- The city council has nacted a curfew law. It provides that all children under 16 years of age found on the streets or in public places unaccompanied by guardians after 9 p and 8 p. m. in winter, shall be arrested and fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25. The fire bell will ring every evening fifteen ninutes before the hour.

Campaign Material in Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 19 .- J. M. Hawthorne, an envoy of the silver party of the United States, is here collecting data for use in the campaign.

NEW QUARTERMASTER GENERAL. LAROR'S "CROWN OF THORNS." That Which Bryan Helped to Ph. on the Brow of Workingmen.

Chicago Times-Herald.

report of the commissioner of la for the United States covering the per m 1881 to June 20, 1894, shows that d ing the year and a half under the Wil-law the loss of wages to employes w \$15,979,093 more than under two full ye. of McKinley protection, and that 242, more employes were made idle by stril and lockouts under Wilson tariff than unc two years of protection. Five milli spindles in New England are idle. Stati tics from fifty-seven trades in New Yo City, August 4, 1893, showed that 36,177 we out of employment in these trades alone Returns from 100 manufacturers in the stat were earning wages during 1892 there wer only 17,480 persons employed during 1892 a decrease of 21 per cent. Coming down t-1894, steady work was given to only 12,65t persons, a decrease of 42% per cent from

of \$295,077,865 in Europe, leaving a balanc of \$405,782,957 in favor of American labor During the first year of the Wilson lav we sold Europe \$634,503,492 worth of good and bought European products to the valu of \$431,514,024, leaving a balance of onl \$202,989,468 in our favor. The difference between the balance under the McKinley land. and the balance under the Wilson law \$202,803,489, one of the "crown of thorns that have been pressed down upon the brox of labor.

Exports of all agricultural products hav fallen off in 1895 at the rate of \$150,000,00 a year as compared with 1892. farmers captured 20 per cent less of the mar kets of the world in 1895 than they possessed in 1892. In the latter year, under protection the products of the farm represented 78.6" per cent of our total exports. The proportio for 1895 was 11.13 per cent less. From the most reliable statistics obtain

able it is estimated that for the months previous to the abrogation Kinley reciprocity treaties with Cuba another Spanish-American countries there wer shipped from America about 3,250,000 bar rels of flour, equivalent to 15,000,000 bushel of wheat. This trade is now entirely aban doned, the duty on American flour havin been raised from 92 cents per barrel \$5 per barrel.

In 1892, under the McKinley tariff, wexported 161,399,132 bushels of wheat. 1895, under the Wilson law, we exporte only 40,898,547 bushels of wheat. Live stock that was worth nearly \$2,500, 000,000 on January 1, 1892, under McKinle protection, was worth \$733.829,594 less mone to the farmers exactly four years later, un der the Wilson law. The annual loss to th farmers on crops for the same period

This gives but a faint suggestion of the size and weight of the "crown of thorns" that has been pressed down upon the bro. of the farmer.

Mr. Bryan will find that the "crown of thorns" that will be cast aside by American laber next November is the one that wa fitted upon the brow of labor by the Fift; third congress

SOME OFFICIAL FIGURES. Bryanism Out of Harmony wit Accepted Facts.

In his speech at Madison Square garde last Wednesday night Mr. Bryan said the while the gold standard raises the purcha ing power of the dollar, it makes it mor difficult to obtain possession of the dollar. If this were true it would not inevitable be a good argument against the gold dollar or a strong plea for a cheaper dollar. value of the latter, measured by its pur chasing power and the labor required to ol tain it, as compared with the former, migh make it a bad bargain. But Mr. Bryan statement is not in harmony with accept facts. It is his misfortune to have collid with the census tables, and either he or the must give way.

During the decade between 1880 and 18

this country was, as it is now, under gold standard. The census shows that, that period, the average yearly wages workers in all kinds of factories increas from \$324 to \$488. The number of such en ployes increased in that time nearly All these dollars were as good as gold, an their purchasing power was steadily in by the decreased cost of production due to the progress of invention and the creased opening up of vast areas of farming lands Between 1880 and 1890, and for two year thereafter, the wage earners got dollars wit less difficulty, and got more for each dolla

than at any previous time in our nations history. Mr. Bryan on the same occasion said th "railroad rates have not been reduced keep pace with falling prices. The farme has thus found it more and more difficu

to live. The official statistics, as published by the general government, show that in 1872 ship a bushel of wheat from Chicago to th seaboard by rail cost 33.50 cents. In 185 it cost 12.17 cents. By lake and rail route cost 28 cents in 1872, and 6.95 cents 1895. By lake and canal routes it cost 24.4

cents in 1872, and 4.11 cents in 1895.

Cincinnati Enquirer: "The butcher of fered me his hand this morning," said the hired girl.
"Indeed?"
"Yes'm. He tried to sell it to me with the steak, but I made him take it off the scales."

Chicago Record: "Julia hasn't learned to ride her wheel yet."
"Is that so? She has always been con-sidered so clever."
"Yes, but this above she're decreed." "Yes, but this shows she's clever only in her head." Indianapolis Journal: "I see you haven't your clerk any longer," said the store loafer.
"No," said the grocery-and-general-store man, "A woman came in and asked for a stove lifter."

man. "A woman came in and asked for a stove lifter—"
"And he told her she wanted a lid lifter?"
"Nope. He handed her a pint of kero-sene." Detroit Free Press: "They say that Bingley runs his own typewriter."
"He did try to when he first hired her but his chief clerk cut him out and the old

man served an instantaneous 'git out' on both of them." New York Press; "I don't see what you women find to talk about at your literary women find to talk about at your literary circle," he succred.

She gave him a pitying look. "You must remember, Harry, that all the members are never present at any one meeting."

TWO PIPERS. Chicago There came a shepherd piping Down a hillside, bare and steep But the strain was listless music-He was piping to his sheep.

There came a shepherd piping Where the rippling waters swirl. Ah! he piped cestatic measures— He was piping to his girl.

A CAMPAIGN CALCULATION. Detroit Free Press She talks on woman's suffrage some,
While pourin' out my tea.
It's cur'us what might come to pass,
Ef sech a thing should be.
Now, sposin' Mary started out
An office fur to claim
An' s'posin' I made up my mind
Ter do the very same. s'posin' I made up do the very same

We wouldn't either of us have A great deal fur ter say In settlin' how things wus ter stand Upon election day, Twould be a compromise all 'round It's very plain to see, Cause I would vote fur Mary, sure, An' Mary'd vote fur me.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report

